THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and compiete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with outhouses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For farther particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

WANTED.

ONE or Two Journeymen HATTERS will receive liberal wages, by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

WILLIAM VANTZ.

August 19, 1813.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, by
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Genial Restorative,

Is recommended as an infallible medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysteric affections,	Relaxations, &c &c,
Inward weaknesses,	

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of
Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly beneficial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

LYRICAL CELEBRATION

Of Commodore PERRY'S Victory over the British Fleet on Lake Erie.

Brittannia weep! the indignant waves
O'er which, like burthen-bearing slaves,
Thy flag, in triumph long unfurl'd,
Has awed an unopposing world,—
The indignant waves of every sea
Roll where they like in spite of thee,
And wheresoe'er they pour their tide
Proclaim Britannia's humbled pride.

For ages, with despotic mien,
Thou satt'st as an unrival'd queen,
Waving the signal of command
On Ocean's swell to every land:
Nor arctick nor antarctick sea
Was from thy stern dominion free,
And every strand which Ocean laves,
Echoed—"Britannia rules the waves."

But times are changed. Britanni mourn!
Thou of thy naval strength art shorn,
And, like a reed, art left, at last,
To struggle hard against the blast!
The day of vengeance dawns, and thou
Hast lost the laurel from thy brow:
Hosts, long provoked, thy hosts have met
And now, behold, thy sun is set!

Britannia mourn! thy sins were great
Which brought on thee impending fate.
CORRUPTIONS, gangrenous and sore,
Have reach'd thy nation's vital core,
And, from the palace to the hut,
Left every moral passage shut;
For every member of thy frame
Is blind or deaf, or sick and lame.

Mourn, Britain, mourn! On thee the guilt
Of freedom robb'd, blood basely spilt,
Is visited, and thou must rue
The good thou mightst but didst not do.
PRIDE, LUST, VAIN-GLORY and EXCESS
Have brought thy day of deep distress
Which as on Sodom heretofore,
Sees Heav'n's descending judgments pour.

Perch'd on thy pinnacle of pride,
Whilst suffering nations round thee sigh'd
Thy haughty genius madly hurl'd
The gauntlet down against the world:
All, recreant, let the gauntlet lay,
Or perish'd in the unequal 'fray,
Until Columbia snatch'd the glove
And met thee on the mountain-wave.

There, singly, with a Samson's might,
Columbia rushes to the fight,
And like a torrent-stemming rock,
Withstands the fury of the shock.
Not only on the Atlantick foam
Does she maintain her RIGHTS OF HOME,
But every surge her pennant sweeps
Supports her empire on the deeps.

Britannia mourn!—Thou try'st, in vain,
The invited combat to sustain.
Shift, shift the scene. It will not do!
Columbia's stars and stripes pursue.
Driv'n from the ocean they o'ertake
And scourge the Lion on the lake;
For PERRY'S Eagle meets him there
And blasts him with a lightning's glare.

PERRY! the muse entwines for thee,
The wreath of hard-earned victory.
She saw the LAWRENCE midst the fire,
O'erpow'r'd and ready to expire,—
And, PERRY, but for thee, no mark
Or vestige of thy shatter'd bark,
Had now remain'd to tell the deed
Which claims thy grateful country's meed

A branch of laurel, too, o'erspreads
Thy young heroick comrades heads;
For high on Fame's recording scroll
The muse shall YARNALL'S name enrol,
Shall tell what FORREST, HAMBLETON,
And TAYLOR, CLAXTON, all have done,
And with the deed-applauding throb,
Inscribe the tombs of BROOKS and LAUB.

Splendid, Columbia, are thy feats
Which every patriot tongue repeats,
And bold thy seamen, who withstand
The British foe, at single hand.
Yet bear in mind, while victory breathes
Her sparkling *halo* round thy wreaths,
The voice of wisdom cries aloud
A fearful fall awaits the proud!

Remember Egypt, Greece, and Rome
Have found an ignominious doom,
And Britain, with an awful weight,
Is fathoming th' abyss of Fate.
Take warning, then, if thou wouldst be
Invincible on land and sea,
And learn from fallen nations' faults,
That RIGHTEOUSNESS alone exalts.

THE RECLUSE.

Banks of the Monongahela.

From the National Intelligencer.

ANCIENT NAVAL FIGHT
ON
LAKE ERIE,
OR A PIECE OF WYANDOT
HISTORY.

Communicated by

STANLEY GRISWOLD, Esq.

During my residence at Detroit, I had the following story from the chiefs of the Wyandot nation, (called by the French) Hurons and principally from Walk-in-the-water, a man of superior penetration and eloquence.

Near 200 years ago, as well as I could recollect, their nation resided on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and the St. Lawrence river. Opposite to them, on the south side of those waters, resided the Senacas. A woman, as has happened among other nations, was the cause of a terrible war between them, which terminated in the expulsion of the former from the country. She was the wife of one of the Senaca chiefs, to whom a Wyandot prince took a strong liking, and by stratagem carried her off.

The war immediately ensued, and was prosecuted with great cruelty & slaughter for a long time. At last a final battle came on (upon the northern territory) in which the Wyandots were worsted and were obliged to fly with great rapidity. The greater part took a course to the west, and their antagonists followed them vigorously till they came to the straits of lakes Huron and St. Clair.—The fugitives calculated to pass on the ice, but found it just broken up and then floating down the streight. Their only alternative was to throw themselves upon it, and leaping from cake to cake they all safely reached the opposite shore. Their pursuers, not choosing to encounter the risque, returned home.

The nations among whom the Wyandots now found themselves, viz: the Potawattamies and Chippewas, received them with friendship, and gave or lent them land to settle on. At the solicitation of the strangers, they went so far as to fit out a fleet from the east. These canoes were chiefly built on the streights and higher lakes, and came to a rendezvous about where Malden now is. It is said they made a grand show. The Senecas not having as good materials, were obliged to make use of log canoes, hollowed out of the trunks of trees. These were far more clumsy and unmanageable than those made of the birch bark; the latter being superior to our best skiff's and may safely brave the surges of the lakes.

The Wyandots and their allies set out from their rendezvous, coasting the north side of lake Erie, till they came to Long Point, within 20 or 30 miles of the East end of the Lake. Here they made a halt not deeming it prudent to double the point until they had looked around it.—For this purpose they dispatched a few men across the point, who happened to meet midway, with about the same number of the enemy, dispatched for a similar object. Each party retreated to their fleet, except one or two of the Wyandots who ascended trees to ascertain the situation and number of their enemy and the nature of their craft, which they found to be logs.

Now a grand manœuvre was set on foot, the birch canoe party proceeded to the end of the point, and in full view of their enemy, put out directly in the lake. The Senecas immediately pursued, and when they had reached about midway of the lake the birch canoes turned upon them and gave them such battle as could not be withstood. All the Senecas were slain but one man, who pretended to be dead, but was afterwards found alive, and was permitted to go home to tell the catastrophe to his nation.

Thus closed the war, and the Wyandots remained in peace in their new station. This is supposed to have been the first naval action on the lakes.

Several circumstances conspire to gain credit to this relation.

One is the inveterate prejudice and hatred existing between the Wyandots and Senecas to this day. The cause of this hatred has recently assumed other forms than the ancient war: the former accuses the latter of administering bad medicine, by which they mean a kind of inexplicable witchcraft or conjuration. But since the Gennessee country and New Connecticut have been settled by the whites, there has not been much connection between them. The above circumstance, however, may go some way to account for the readiness of the Indian tribes in the Gennessee country (or the Six nations, of whom the Senecas are a part) to unite in the present war against the British and their allies. For the Wyandots are the right hand men of the British. Tho' few in number, they are first in council and first in the field, or rather woods, and deservedly so too on account of their superior information and talents.

Again, I have often heard the chiefs of those nations by whom the Wyandots were so hospitably received and assisted, upbraid the latter, in their anger, of want of gratitude, telling them they were strangers and they took them in, that the ground occupied by them was theirs, &c.

The language of the Wyandots has no affinity to that of the nations around them—whereas the latter all speak one language, though with considerable dialetic variations; one interpreter serves well for all these; but he understands nothing of the language of the former, nor do these nations understand each other any better than the Europeans and Chinese, unless it be a few words acquired

by long intercourse. But the language of the Wyandots is nearly or quite the same as that of the Cognewagoes low down in Canada, and also of the Monawks —as I am told. A remarkable singularity in it is, that it has no labials; their lips are always apart in speaking, and they have many guttural sounds.

Indeed the Wyandots expressly claim a relationship to the Canadian Cognewagoes abovementioned, and I know that visits were exchanged between them.— What was still more remarkable, they assured me a part of the Creek nation, were their relations, and visits had been interchanged with them also. They say that on their great discomfiture and expulsion by the Senecas, a part of their nation fled down the St Lawrence, who are now the Cognewagoes, and of the main body who fled westward, some were unwilling to stop in the neighborhood of the Lakes, and proceeded on to the Ohio river, where they made canoes and descended southwardly till they obtained hospitality at last among the Creeks. By mingling with them they had not kept themselves distinct like the other branches. The Wyandots are all Christian Catholics, while few individuals of the nations around them have emerged from Heathenism. This shews the former to have once resided within easy scope of the old French missionaries, whose head quarters were Quebec and Montreal.— They now own a large Church at Sandwich, nearly opposite Detroit, where the French and they worship jointly. It has a handsome dome, covered with tin, with a considerable bell. The straitened limits of this nation has led them to the cultivation of civilized arts, which is probably the foundation of their superior abilities and influence at present. They build good cabins, till the ground, raise stock, and are generally seen on good horses, still they adhere to the Indian dress. Their settlements are Moguaga, Brownstown and Sandusky, names now familiar to the public ear.

From the Federal Republican—Extra, of Sept. 24th, 1813.

TURREAU'S LETTER.

From Frederick Town, Maryland, we have just received the following statement of facts. They were to be read yesterday at a meeting of the people, at which Mr. Pinckney, the Attorney General of the U. S. was to make an address; and the challenge was to be given to him, by a gentleman of the highest character and standing, that if he, Mr. Pinckney, would give a written denial of them, the proof would be produced in 48 hours.

It may be concluded, by their being the subject of the first and only extra publication we have made in the place of our present establishment, that we attach the utmost respect to the statement, as we solemnly assure the public whether Mr. Pinckney hazards to put it to the proof as pledged, or whether he declines, that the proof is undeniable and conclusive. We think we may ask emphatically, which is more base and dishonest, the tame acquiescence in these insults from the French minister, or the foul denials and misrepresentations which have teemed from the Executive and its dependent minitions, in every shape, and we leave it to the public decision.

It will be seen, that this statement literally corresponds with our counterstatement, in answer to the letter of Mr. Graham.

THE REAL FACTS

"Turreau's letter was received and translated by Mr. Graham; that when read by the President he experienced so much awe of the American feeling, as to express considerable resentment; that a gentleman in Baltimore was written to, desiring him to call upon Turreau and induce him to take the letter back, WHICH HE POSITIVELY REFUSED; that upon this refusal Mr. Gallatin went to Baltimore, waited upon the French minister, and tried to induce him to recall the letter, *but Mr. Turreau said he had considered the subject well, before writing it, and since, and that he could not agree to receive the letter back.* Mr. Gallatin returned to Washington, and Mr. Turreau was invited to Washington, by the secretary of state; *but he took no notice of the invitation;* that some time after, Mr. De Cabre, the secretary of Legation, came to Washington, and then declared to one of the Ministers, *that the letter had been well considered by the whole legation, that it was enrolled in the archives of the legation, a copy sent to his government, and that it could not be taken back—that the letter remained in the office of state, until after Mr. Jackson's dismissal, when the same De Cabre called and took away the letter, without any observations.*"

Real and Relative worth of things.

In the management of the business of private life it is a most necessary part of knowledge, to know both the real and the relative worth of things: and it holds equally good in manageing public affairs As a private man in the practice of exchanging his gold for pebles, pound for pound, ought to be sent to the lunatic hospital; so, and indeed much more should a commission of lunacy be passed upon civil rulers who barter away the wealth, and even the lives of the people under their care for a thing of no value.

And yet this has been done by the rulers of America; and that upon a most extensive scale. Already a great many million dollars of the United States money has been spent in a long and fruitless series of attempts to conquer Canada. Already much American blood has been wasted upon that object; and yet the object if attained, would be worth—nothing. The greater body of the U. States would be neither richer nor safer nor happier, for the acquisition of Canada; though it might fill the pockets of speculators, and multiply loaves and fishes to the dependents on executive bounty.

Again, the ultimate object, or rather, what is pretended to be the ultimate object of the present struggle, is equally insignificant in point of real worth.—— Were the British government to be coerced into a consent that the American flag should protect British seamen, it would be no gain to our own seamen, but rather a manifest and fatal injury; for they would be supplanted in their occupation by hordes of runaway British and Irish. Thousands and scores of thousands of alien scions would be ingrafted on the American stock, to the impoverishment and ruin of the natural branches.

So would the matter stand, if the objects aforementioned were atainable, but they are not atainable. No man of good sense and good information expects, now that Canada will be conquered by the American arms, nor does any man of this discription, to which soever political party belonging, soberly expect that Great Britain will grant, on compulsion any better terms of settlement, than she would have granted voluntarily, years ago.—After a seven years war; after expending hundereds of millions; after loosing many thousands of lives; after drinking the cup of misery to the very dregs—no better commercial treaty would be obtained, than might have been obtained by Mr. King, had he been permited to proceed, or than actually wasobtained by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney.

How then is the present state of things to be accounted for? Can it be, that the understanding of the president and his councellors are so darkened as not to perceive that this war promises no equivalent for the miseries suffered by it! No they are not so blind. And why object the repeated offers of an armistice? Why did they decline improving the fortunate occasion of the repeal of the British orders in Council by taking a correspondent step towards a friendly settlement? Why was Mr. Gallatin, a native of the dominions of the Emperor of France, sent to Russia to treat for peace with England, when it was known that Admiral Warren, in our own neighborhood, had full power to open and conclude a negociation for that purpose.— Why have the President's communications to congress, as well as his own paper, the National Intelligencer, been fraught with bitter invectives against England, ever since the fabrication of the pretended embassy for a peace with her? Why is every thing yet done, on the part of our administration, that can be done to inflame the feelings of the public, and of course, to render the war interminable. And, more than all the rest, why does the Moniteur of Paris, in speaking of the proposed Congress of Europe, place the United States in the very front of the allies of France?

How can all this be accounted for, unless on the horrible supposition that the arch-homicide, who steeps Europe in bloodhas spread the pavillion of his throne on the banks of the Patomac!

Con. Cour.

CONFIDENTIAL SLIPPER.

We certainly feel under great obligations to the great man at Washington, for having so ably vindicated the character of his administration from the reproaches of Mr. Turreau. This is done by quietly taking the letter, putting it in his pocket book, and declaring that the communication is entirely unofficial.— Had it been official "indignant feelings would have been called forth," but as it was unofficial, Mr. Madison declares his constituents have no right to interfere. A man was once so accustomed to the salutation of the toe, on his seat of honor, that he was capable of distinguishing by the sensation, of what leather the shoe was made; Mr. Madison on an application of this kind, declares that it proceeded not from Mr. Turreau's official shoe, but from his confidential slipper, which gives a very soothing and emolient sensation, easily reconcileable to his private ideas, as a man of honour. He distinguishes by the sensation of what kind of leather the shoe was made. How can national character be wounded, he cries, when my private honour is only treated with contempt! Have I not a right to receive an insult in my individual capacity without being avenged by my constituents! In this way I intend hereafter to proceed. These audacious letters from the French minister, charging me with every species of baseness, I will cause to be taken from the files of the proper office, and they shall be regarded as personal affronts and indignities which I as a private gentleman have a right not to resent. They affect merely my individual honor, which is made, thank fortune, of tough materials, and capable of bearing any indignities whatever. We acknowledge the justice of this plea, and pursuing the President's idea, we wish to give this notice, that any indignities which our Chief Magistrate may receive, he monopolizes all to himself. He states that the national character is no way affected by such insults, and he claims a priority of degradation in receiving them as a private gentleman. Well, he is perfectly welcome to this defence; it is worthy of the character so defended. Nay, this illustrious hero, with a comfortable alacrity in disgrace, goes still further than this, and stoutly maintains that these atrocious insults, which he has not the spirit to resent either as a man, or as a magistrate, are proofs of his independence.— Think ye good folks, he exclaims, that Mr. Turreau would be guilty of such violent assaults on my seat of honor, if I was really under French influence? Assuredly not. Yes, the President of the United States is brought to this delectable pass. He is able to produce no other evidence that he is not the servant of Bonaparte, than this, that his master kicked him down stairs. [*U. S. Gaz.*

From the Philad. Daily Advertiser.

LIEUT. WILLIAM BURROWS.

The naval annals of no country, either ancient or modern, afford heroes who by their intrepidity and skill have surpassed those of our infant, though rapidly increasing navy. Their repeated successes over an enemy, invincible to all others, have established an imperishable naval reputation which cannot be shaken from one casual, though very far from dishonorable defeat. The same feelings which now cause us to exult in the late signal victory achieved by Lieut. William Burrows, and the other officers and crew of the Enterprize, excite a gloomy sorrow for their untimely fate. Eagerly anxious to signalize himself he seized the first opportunity of contending with an enemy superior in number of his guns and men. The very decisive result of this conflict which has so gloriously terminated, whilst it has strongly evinced our naval superiority, has deprived us of an able commander.

His manly firmness subsequnt to his having received a mortal wound shews that his fearless soul was not to be intimidated by the near aproaches of death. He has fallen in the twenty eighth year of his age, leaving two sisters who will long have to deplore his loss. His example is one worthy of the imitation of his glorious brother officers. Intellig ent, intrepid and generous, he has fallen as he lived, honorably.

J. W. D.

The Murderers of Miss Hamilton.

We learn that on Friday last two men were lodged in Poughkeepsie jail, charged with the murder of Miss Hamilton, of Athens, the particulars of this horid murder has been published in this Gazette. One of these men was dressed as a sailor, and the other in a common country dress. It appears they landed from a boat at Hyde Park, about five miles from Poughkeepsie; and took up their lodging in a tavern. They lodged in a room with two other gentlemen, and during the night entered into a conversation on the subject of the murder of Miss Hamilton; from which conversation it is evident they were the guilty persons. They mentioned the scuffle they had with the deceased, and that their intention was to violate her person —but finding that she made so much resistance, they determined to take her life, and throw her body into the creek. One of them said that she had severely bit his arm. The two persons who overheard this conversation immediately took measures to have them apprehended; & they were lodged in jail as above mentioned. On their examination before a magistrate they denied the charge? but on being ordered to expose their arms, a wound supposed from a bite, was discovered on one of them, which, he said he had received in a scuffle with a woman of ill fame.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) *September 24.*

THE BLOCKADE.

There is now certain information that our coast is declared by the enemy in a state of blockade. An express arrived in town this week from Newbern, to his excellency the governor, stating that a flag of truce had entered that port for the purpose of giving notice to neutrals.— This information has suddenly effected the prices of produce; and there is not a doubt many of our merchants, who who have purchased, will sustain very serious losses in consequence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived here yesterday, the letter of marque schr. Grampus, capt. Murphy, of Baltimore, twentyeight days from Bayonne.

There had been no late Arrivals in France, from any of the American ports. Spoke nothing.

Lord Wellington, with his army, was within 6 leagues of Bayonne. There had been no general action between Soult and Lord Wellington. St. Sebastians was still in possession of the French, but had been very severely bombarded by Lord Wellington.

The general opinion in France was, that after the termination of the armistice (Aug 29) hostilities would recommence, as Bonaparte had an army, of 800,000 men, ready for to act.

LONDON, *Aug.* 9.

On Saturday, the Admiralty received news, that the U. S. frigate President, Com. Rodgers, had taken the Cruizer, a vessel of war, the latter having taken the American frigate, for an English vessel from Greenland. The Oberon was with her, but escaped.

There is reason to fear that this frigate has done considerable mischief among the vessels engaged in the Greenland fishery.

By the arrival of a vessel from the coast of France, we learn, that the plenipotentiaries had had their first sitting at Prague. Preparations are making there for the reception of the Minister from England.

The ill success of the terrible assault that was made upon St Sebastians on the 27th July, was owing to the unindation of a ditch that separates the Isthmus upon which St. Sebastians is situated, from the continent. The carnage was terrible— All who occupied the trenches were exterminated. The Portuguese in particular, were entirely destroyed. The English battalion of the Royals, 420 strong, had two hundred and ninetyeight killed or wounded.

By the convoy that is now assembling at Spithead, detachments will be sent to every English regt. in N. America. Officers will also be sent for the Canadian militia, with a great quantity of naval and military stores.

The Petersburgh Gazette of July 8th announces that gen. Barclay de Tolly has received command in chief of the Russian and allied armies.

He has published a Proclamation— in which he recommends the progress of instruction and the maintenance of discipline.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 25.

ANOTHER VALUABLE ARRIVAL FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fine letter of marque schr. Pilot, capt. Stafford, in 30 days from Bordeaux, with a full cargo of silk goods and wine, to the order of Lemuel Taylor, and Smith and Buchanan of Baltimore.

The pilot sailed from Bordeaux the 24th August, and does not bring so late dated from Paris as we received by the Grampus.

Capt. Stafford informs, that it was reported at Bordeaux, that the French fleet at Rochefort, consisting of 6 seventy fours and 10 frigates, had received orders to sail, and were nearly ready to leave the port, bound, it was said for America.

He further informs, that it was reported at Bordeaux, that the Armistice in the North of Europe had closed; that hostilities had re-commenced——and that Austria, had declared in favour of France.

Captain S. is the bearer of despatches from our consul at Bordeaux, to the sec'y of state.

ARRIVAL OF COM. RODGERS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 29.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the smack Delance, capt Brown, in 14 hours from Stonington.

Capt. B. informed us that on Monday afternoon, a Block Islandboat arrived at Stonington, with intelligence, that the U. S. frigate President, com. Rodgers, arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, on Saturday evening last, having captured on the present cruize two sloops of war, and 11 merchantmen. The last prize, the com. made, was a sloop of war, on the Grand Banks, 7 days previous to his arrival, & that she was but a short distance astern of him. We further learn that the com. had taken 4 pilots out of the Block Island pilot boats. Thus has one of our "fir-built frigates" traversed the Atlantic ocean for a considerable length of time in defiance of the colossal power of the British navy, without coming in contact with any vessel belonging to the enemy, which she did not compel to submit either to capture or destruction.

Three vessels arrived here yesterday from N London, which place they left at 11 o'clock on Monday night. The capts. of all of them report, that news had reached N. London, of the arrival of the U. S. frigate President, com. Rodgers, at Newport, with a British sloop of war, one of his prizes. The intelligence was received (as we are informed) direct from Newport.

A national salute was fired on Sunday night by com. Decatur's squadron, in honor of Perry's gallant achievement on lake Erie.

Confirmation.—The passengers in the Boston stages, which arrived last evening, brought a handbill printed at Providence, on Monday, announcing the arrival at Newport on Sunday morning of the U. S. frigate President, com. Rodgers, with the British armed schr. High-Flyer (formerly of Baltimore) his prize.

The Com. has captured and manned 13 prizes during his cruize.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 24.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The cartel brig Ann-Maria, capt. Jewett, of N. York, arrived at New Bedford on Tuesday last, in 41 days from Dartmouth, (Eng.) having on board 53 passengers, masters and mates of American vessels.

She brings London papers to the 9th August.

The Earl of Aberdeen left London, seventh of August, to embark for the continent, on an embassy to the Congress at Prague.

Capt. J. spoke on the 18th Aug. five days out from Plymouth, the Russian cartel ship Heffnung, with 450 prisoners for New Bedford, and was informed by her Capt. that the day he sailed from Plymouth, a packet had arrived there from Corunna, bringing intelligence of the defeat of the allies in Spain, by the combined troops of Soult and Suchet.

It is said, Lord Wellington's loss was 5000 men; that victory was compiete, that official despatches had been received of the affair.

[The report of the defeat of Lord W. is only an echo of the story we had from Bayonne, by the Sabine. We have London dates by a late arrival at Newport, to the 4th of Aug. which contain an extract of a despatch from Lord W. under date of the 19th July.] [*Editor Boston paper.*

BOSTON, SEPT. 24.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers today some interesting details of foreign news.

The arrival of the brig Cida de Lisboa, capt. Francisco Joaquim de Carvelho, in 44 days from Lisbon, at this port, has effectually contradicted the report brought by the Ann Maria, of the defeat of the allies in the Peninsula, which we discredited yesterday.

The happiest results may be anticipated from the battle of Ostis. On Soult rested the last hopes of the usurper, and the staff on which he leaned is broken.— The forces which had been collected with so much pains, are dissipated, not even a corps of reserve is left to check the advances of the conqueror.

We have no doubt Lord W. understands how to profit by the advantages he has obtained.

We learn verbally, from the passengers in the Cida de Lisboa, that the battle of Ostis, was considered more sanguinary than that of Vittoria, and the victory of the Allies as still more glorious and complete.

The Portuguese speak of Lord W. in terms approaching adoration.

It was understood at Lisbon, that the French had abandoned St. Sebastians, and Burgos, and had destroyed the fortifications.

LISBON, AUG. 7.

Supplement to the "Portuguese Telegraph.

The Independence of the Peninsula, insured by the late Victory of Orquin, on the 30th July

On the 28th July, the proud Soult, having been repulsed three times with enormous loss, took measures to retire, till he should fall in with the reinforcements coming from France On the 29th July he halted between Orquin and Ostis.

Lord W. took a position before the enemy. Soult, with the reinforcements he had received, together with upwards of 15000 militia, had augmented his force to 70000 men. But his number did not intimidate Lord W's.

On the morning of the 30th, began this ever memorable battle which terminated at 10 at night. The army of Soult was completely defeated.

The number of French killed & wounded are immense, and among a great many prisoners are some officers of high rank.

The enemy was pursued till 10 at night, for the distance of 4 leagues—— Soult, with dejected visage, entered Pa. the same day.

Lord W. continued to follow up the enemy, and on the 30th slept a league beyond Ostis.

It appears that gen. Clausel was in this battle.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

A French officer of rank arrived last night at Deal, in a flag of truce from the coast of France, charged with despatches for the British government, and passports for a minister from this country, to pass through the French territories to the Congress about to be assembled at Prague.

PHILADELPAIA, *Sept.* 27.

From the Albany Gazette Extra, Saturday morning, Sept. 24.

By a gentleman from Plattsburgh, we learn, that Gen. Hampton, with the army under his command, amounting between 4 and 5000 men, had crossed the Canada line, and were encamped at Odletown, and that roads were cutting preparatory to the army proceeding to its ulterior point of destination.

A skirmish had taken place between the advanced guards, in which 7 of the enemy were killed, some taken, and the residue retreated.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 22.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, the enemy landed at or near the Pleasure House (about 12 miles from this city) where were stationed a militia company and about 10 or 12 cavalry. The house was burned, but further particulars we have not learned.

There is strong reason to believe that the post was surprised, and most of the officers and men, killed or made prisoners.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received information on which we can rely respecting the affair at the Pleasure House. As we stated, it was a complete surprise; the militia infantry escaped,

...ept 2 or 3 who are missing, and four ...ppers were made prisoners, none kil...or wounded.

BUFFALO, *September*, 23.

...Com. Chauncy arrived again in Niaga... river, on Thursday last. The report ...his capturing two of the enemies ves... appears to be unfounded. He chas... the enemy "all round the Lake" and ...him into Amherst bay, (west of Kings ...) but sir James contrived to elude ...grasp *and slipped through a back ...age*, and got into Kingston. It is ...derstood that his fleet sustained some ...ury in the sight of Gennessee river. On ...hursday afternoon, a salute was fired at ...t George in honor of the victory on ...ke Erie. A short time after which ...British opened a fire from Queens... on the drafted militia, which had ...st arrived at Lewiston, which, however ...d no injury.

...About 200 Indians arrived in this vil...e on Saturday last, principally from ...Onedia tribe. They are destined to ...t George.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *October* 8, 1813.

COMMODORE PERRY.

This gallant and meritorious Officer, ...to whose personal exertions may, in ...great measure, be attributed the glo...ious victory obtained over the British ...et on Lake Erie, is a Federalist. We ...ote this with the greater pleasure, as ...the disgrace and defeats which our ...mies have met with, were solely owing ...the treachery, cowardice, or incapacity ...their Democratic commanders.

A letter to the editor of the Pittsburgh ...zette from his friend at Erie, dated 4th ...ctober, 1813, says, "I have been in...rmed by gentlemen who left Fort Geo. ...n Wednesday morning last, that an en...gement took place between the British ...et and ours on Tuesday afternoon, the ...mmencement of it was seen from Fort ...eorge, both fleets steering towards the ...ad of the Lake, ours in pursuit, and ...ving the advantage of the wind. The ...nnonading was distinctly heard for two ...three hours after the fleets went out ...sight.

"A considerable part of the regular ...rce had embarked on some expedition, ...stination unknown, but supposed for ...ingston. Every boat and vessel on ...ake Ontario, from Oswego to Fort Ni...ra pressed into the public service for ...e purpose of transporting troops.

"The mail has not yet arrived from ...ffalo, by which we expect to hear the ...sult of the action between the fleets."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cleaveland to his friend in this town, dated October 1, 1813, *received by the express on Wednesday last.*

"On Monday last General Harrison, ...ith the army under his command, took ...ssession of Malden, without opposition. ...he British and Indians, after dismant...ng the fort, and burning all the public ...ores and public property, retreated to ...andwich—on their retreat they cut down ...e bridge on the river Canard, (a deep ...uddy stream entering into the Detroit ...ver 4 miles above Malden) to retard ...arrison's pursuit. It is reported the ...itish and Indians intend making a stand ...Sandwich. This I do not believe, but ...nk they will retreat by the river La ...ench to the head of Lake Ontario, ...th all possible speed. The British ...ce is estimated at 700 regulars and ...00 Indians. The inhabitants had most...ly left the town of Malden."

On Friday night last, about 8 o'clock, ...e Rope-walk of Mr. John Irwin, on ...e bank of the Allegheny, was almost ...tirely consumed by fire. The loss is ...id to be more than 2000 dollars.

DIED, on Thursday night the 31st ...t. Mr. ZACHARIAH A. TANNE...LL, Clock and Watch maker.

—, at St. Louis, on the 31st of Au...st last, Mr. DAVID LOGAN, Jr. ...tizen of the neighbourhood of Pitts...rgh.

It is supposed, that 50,000 persons ...tended the funeral of Capt. Lawrence ...d Lieut. Ludlow, in New-York; the ...reatest assemblage of persons ever wit...ssed in that place on any occasion.

CHILLICOTHE, *September* 29.

By a gentleman of this place, who ...ived here on Sunday last from Lower ...dusky, we are informed that on the ...t inst. another British armed vessel ...s taken, after a short action, by one of ...m. Perry's squadron, and brought into ...ndusky Bay, a little below which the ...ssels taken in the late engagement are ...moored. Gen. Harrison with the ad...nce of the army, and all the heavy ar...lery, had landed on an island about 7 ...iles from Malden, on Wednesday last. ...he main body had also embarked and ...ere expected to join the advance guard ...the same day. The whole force that ...mbarked amounts to upwards of 10,000 ...en, in addition to which about 1500 ...ounted men, under the command of ...l. Johnson, had gone on by way of ...ownstown to Detroit, where, it is said, ...e hostile Indians have all assembled. ...slight skirmish is said to have taken place at the river Raisin, between the spies of Col. Johnson's regiment and some Indians, in which two or three of the latter were wounded, and two taken prisoners, one of whom is said to have acted as aid-de-camp to Tecumseh.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the last* DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ADDRESS, *printed in the Commonwealth of the* 30*th ult.*

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE sentiments and principles expressed by the committee of our democratic republican friends, in their last address, are so much in unison with my own, I cannot refrain from giving to them all that importance to which they are entitled. These sentiments are so congenial to the interest of the people, that too much pains cannot be taken to promulgate them, and impress them as important truths upon the minds of the people, and thus to give them currency, strength and dignity.

As our democratic republican friends and the federal republican committee have differed about reversing the order of nature in the place of beginning, I will begin in the middle of our last democratic republican address, and endeavour with the addressors to "scan" a little the federal republican address.

And first, our democratic republican representatives have been branded by the federal republican committee with the sin of not having opened and improved the navigation of the Ohio river, when in fact, let it be a sin to improve or not to improve it, that sin lies not at the door of the democratic republican representatives from this district; and why called on to answer for it? Where is the slanderer base enough to assert that any of them ever made a speech in our legislative body in favor of the improvement of the navigation of the river Ohio? I do assert that not one of them ever made a speech on that subject, or it would have been published by some of the printers, verbatim, with impunity and without being mulcted in damages for a libel, as they could then give the truth in evidence. If it be a sin not to improve, and our democratic representatives be charged therewith, still they ought to be acquitted; for our wise, ingenious and consistent democratic republican committee have said, and recorded it in their holy and sacred writings, that to talk about paved roads is a "farrago of nonsense," and if so, where is the policy and wisdom in talking about opening and improving the navigation of rivers? The improvement of both is equally absurd and ridiculous; and our representatives are therefore clear both of the sin of doing and of not doing. And if the federal committee should now have the impudence to ask, what our democratic representatives have done for their constituents? I would answer, that they have done for them more than mortal man could conceive, and of which, during this life, they must remain ignorant.—This must be a secret and sacred truth; for Philip, and all the rest of our wise committee say, that they "have been tried," and that they "have served you faithfully, and are again willing to devote their services to the advancement of your real interests."

It is also said by our wise committee, that "those who have been entrusted with the fiscal concerns of Allegheny county during the last year, have been weighed in the balance and were not found wanting." This is an important truth, and cannot for a moment be doubted by any but those who are as "ungenerous as they are unjust." Let those who disbelieve take a view of the character, the high standing in office, and the original genius of one of them. He is a justice of the peace in the most extensive business in the Borough of Pittsburgh, a democratic republican committee man, a county commissioner, and an improver of the division of time, a finder of or discoverer of lost time, and an inventor of new time, either of which must immortalize his name. What are the facts to support the last assertion? This officer in rendering his account for his services as commissioner during the last year, has charged the county with *two hundred and sixty-five days* in eleven months and thirteen days. This account appearing enormous to the auditors, they docked it; recollecting that they were always taught to believe that in eleven months and thirteen days (about equal to 345 days) there were at least 50 Sundays; and to a justice of the peace in the Borough of Pittsburgh, one law day in each week at least should be allowed to be devoted to the duties of the office, and that therefore these days ought not to be chargeable to the county, and could not sanction this bill on any other principle than on the admission of a discovery, finding or inventing at least twenty days, and if there were two laws days in the week, then of the invention of seventy days, and of which, they as auditors of common sense could not comprehend. The commissioner, struck with these scepticks illiberality towards a man of genius, appealed from their decision to a court of justice; having also doubts of the liberality of a court and jury to remunerate his talents, he withdrew it from them and referred it to three of his friends, who, (although it may appear strange to allow a man pay for more days in a given time, than we of common understanding have any knowledge of) allowed the account, and reported in favor of the man who chose them. And why? Because the books kept under the direction of this commissioner said there was a discovery, &c. of days, and Matthew who kept the books, said it was a fact, and was willing to swear it. And even resorting to the principle of the thing, a man of genius ought always to be encouraged, and more particularly in this instance, as these very days were not only found, discovered, or invented, but absolutely spent and applied to the "fiscal concerns of Allegheny county."

Now, fellow citizens, you have recommended to you candidates some of whom have heretofore represented you, and who have never sinned or gone contrary to the wishes of the democratic republican committee. Obey then the voice of Philip and his associates, and elect the men for legislators who have been selected for us, for who knows but they make a great improvement on time next session, by making two days out of one.

By all means support our commissioner, for he is a disciple of Philip, and will be under his tuition; support our auditors, for they will be liberal to improvers, finders and inventors of time. Come forward to the polls then, fellow citizens, boldly with our democratic republican ticket in your hands, put it into the box without thinking, least you might on reflection conclude that a head as well as hands was necessary to discharge the duties of these important offices, and thus incur the displeasure of Philip and the rest of our wise committee.

A FARMER.

TUITION.

R. CHRISTY presents his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh for the very liberal encouragement which he has hitherto received from them in the line of his business, and respectfully informs them that his

EVENING SCHOOL

will again commence on the 11th instant.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at Youngstown, on the 25th ult. JOHN ERWIN, an enlisted soldier in the 22d Regt. U. S. Infantry. Said Erwin is 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, fair hair, light eyes, and by occupation a labourer, born in Baltimore, state of Maryland.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending said Deserter and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to any Officer in the service of the U. States.

JOHN SEMPLE, *Ensign*
22d Regt. U. S. Infantry.

October 4, 1813.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG man who has a good knowledge of Mercantile business and likewise acquainted with accounts, would be happy to find employment as a Clerk in a Store, Factory or Office.—Satisfactory recommendations will be given. A line addressed to B B. and left at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette will be duly attended to.

October 6, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

EDWARD F. PRATT,

Begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a

BARBER'S SHOP

in Market Street, opposite Dr. Lewis's, where they will always find him steady and ready to perform his duty.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1813.

THE Monongahela Brewery,

IS in operation, customers are respectfully acquainted, that orders for home consumption or exportation, shall be promptly attended to, on the usual terms.

☞ *The highest price given for good merchantable BARLEY, and CASH paid upon delivery.*

JOHN GORMAN & Co.

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 29th of October next, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Thomas Enoch in and to the southeastwardly half of Lot No. 116, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, so marked in Col. Woods plan of the said Borough, fronting on Liberty street 60 feet, and extending back 120 feet or threabouts, to an alley adjoining Lot No. 115 on the north east, and Lot No. 117 on the north west, on which is erected a two story brick house in the occupancy of Thomas Enoch, subject to a yearly ground rent of 150 dollars payable to Simon Small, at the suit of James Gray, for the use of Ephraim Pentland,

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, September 27, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 26th day of October, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

All the right, title and interest, in and to a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in Noblestown, Fayette township, Allegheny county, containing in front on a street five perches, and running back ten perches, No. , adjoining lot of James Gormley and lands of Geo. Vallandigham, on which is erected a log building, now in the occupancy of M'Clelland. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Francis Hamilton, at the suit of Nathaniel Davidson.

Also, a certain Tract or Piece of Land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq. deceased, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house and stone barn, and about 30 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suit of John Means for the use of George F. Philips.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*

Pittsburgh, Sept, 6, 1813

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damask silk shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandana, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, authorising the subscribers to sell the real estate of Catharine Waldhaur, a lunatick, there will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, (being Court week) ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the Allegheny river, about four miles from Pittsburgh, being part of that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of Croghan's Old Place. Most of the land is fine high rich bottom, very healthy situation, and commanding an extensive view of the river.

CASPER WALDHAUR, } Com-
JAMES IRWIN, } mittee.

September 30, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

WAS LEFT,

IN the stable of the subscriber, living at the sign of the Cross Keys, in Wood street, on the 23d ult. a dark bay MARE, very poor; with the Mare was left a bag containing about four quarts of oats. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in 15 days from this date, or she will be sold to pay the expences of her keeping.

JEREMIAH STURGEON.

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE

ADJOURNED.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 29th day of this instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

All the right, title and interest in and to a certain Lot or Piece of Ground marked No. 98, in Col. Woods plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting Penn and Liberty streets 60 feet, and on Irwin's alley 240 feet, be the same more or less, adjoining Lot No. 97, on which is erected a two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary Nelow and William Earl, at the suit of Ralph Davis.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, October 4, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON,

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his lathe and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, will meet with employ upon application to the subscribers Trustees of Somerset School.

JOHN WEBSTER,
WM. G. ELDER,
JACOB GLESSNER, } Trustees

Somerset, September 21, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near Mrs. Rippey's Tavern, Nine Mile run, some time last month, a spotted COW, with a piece out of the under part of her ear. The owner is desired to come, pay charges & take her away.

WM. WALLACE.

Sept. 25, 1813.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst. an Apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named JOSEPH S. SHERER, about 17 years of age, stout made, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on and took with him, two coattees, one cotton and the other blue cloth; 3 pair cotton pantaloons; two shirts; two vests; one fur hat, and one pair shoes. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber.

JOHN LIGGETT, *Cabinet Maker.*

Pittsburgh, September 22, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy* LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1813.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

Oak Logs,

Suitable for Sills for frame buildings from 30 to 40 feet long. Enquire of

H. HOLDSHIP,

Third street, East of Market.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1. 3w.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HENRY PIES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening his DANCING SCHOOL, as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained; and hopes, by his unremitting attention, to improve his pupils in that polite accomplishment, with his usual success. Terms of Tuition Ten Dollars, to be paid at the expiration of the quarter.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES.

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Marke, Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813 tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, adjoining Braddock's Field, some time the beginning of this month, a large brown COW, has some white spots about her flank. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

September 18, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.

A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Allegheny, will be Sold at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next,

A House and Lot,

in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate in Fifth between Wood & Smithfield streets, containing in front on Fifth street 60 feet, and extending back towards Diamond alley 130 feet, being part of Lot No. 335, so marked in Col. Woods plan of said Borough, and the same House and Lot on which the late Mansfield Banton resided in his life time, and of which he died seized.

By order of the Court,

E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C.*

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1813.

N. B. Those desirous of purchasing may view the premises at any time prior to the day of sale; and the terms will be made known on application to JAMES BROWN, Baker, one of the Administrators.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woolien Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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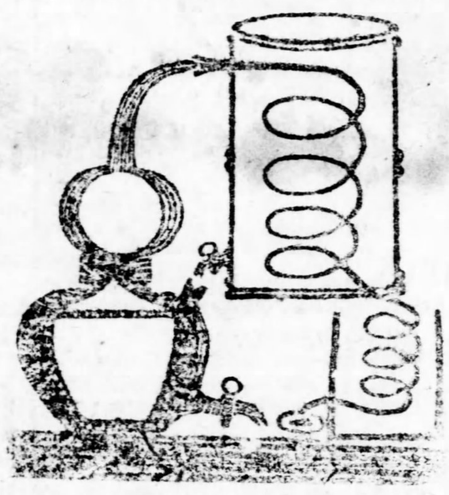

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit a share of your interest. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolved on me, faithfully and impartially

WILLIAM WOODS.

Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the Next general election; and, should I be so fortunate as to be elected by your kind votes on that occasion, be assured my best endeavors will be exerted to execute the duties of the office with care and fidelity.

HENRY BAIRD.

Pittsburgh August 19, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I TAKE the liberty of soliciting your suffrages for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing General Election. Should I be successful I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

Gentlemen,

Your friend and fellow citizen,

JOHN ROBISON.

Elizabeth township, August 18, 1813.

Sheriff's Election.

WILLIAM STEELE informs his fellow-citizens of Allegheny county, that he is a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the approaching General Election.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN, having received heretofore your suffrages for the Sheriffalty, of which you have my greatest thanks, should I have at the next general election your suffrages for the *Commissioners Office*, for which I am a candidate, it shall be acknowledged as a particular favour conferred on your humble servant.

WM. WUSTHOFF.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1813.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens!

I take the liberty of offering myself as a candidate at the ensuing general Election for the Office of *County Commissioner.* Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favor, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office, with care and fidelity, and without favor or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1813

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the Second Tuesday of October next at the several Election Districts, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court-House—and the Electors of the following described parts of the Borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the County of Allegheny, shall be a separate Election District, to wit: beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said Borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the Borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run; thence up the said run, by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a strait line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the Electors of said district shall hold their General Elections at the Court-House in the said Borough of Pittsburgh.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The Electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The Electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of Jona Moore, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samuel Allen, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The Electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified Electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.

Four Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for Sheriff of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner for Allegheny county,

And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed, that the Inspectors of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several Election Districts, and the election of such Inspectors shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 11th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

STRANGERS, TAKE WARNING

ON the 9th inst. the subscriber was attacked in the streets of Pittsburgh, violently drawn from place to place like a highwayman, by the high constable Blair, without any provocation. A number of gentlemen were witnesses of the ill-treatment I received—the wild savage of the west is not more inhuman. The uniform conduct of this fellow is insufferable, and I hope every citizen will keep a watchful eye over him, and expose his oppressive and nefarious conduct.

LEVI GREGORY.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

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100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from one to twenty thousand feet of good

White Beach Scantling,

Of a large growth, suitable for planes.

ALSO,

Ten Cords of split Beach.

The wood must be all butt cuts of the trees, for which a good price will be given. Apply to

H. HOLDSHIP,
Third street, East of Market.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23.

The Putsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHRAB.

September 23, 1813. tf

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Commission Stores in Wood Street,

60,000lbs first quality New-Orleans sugar in hogsheads and barrels
1,000lbs Spanish Indigo
1,000lbs Pepper in bags
3,000lbs Logwood
20 bales New-Orleans Cotton, first quality.

Pittsburgh, 10th August, 1813.

STRAY COW & CALF.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moon township Allegheny county, some time in August last, a COW and CALF. The Cow is a dark brindle, with a white streak on her back, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, the shell of one of her horns torn off, supposed to be about 16 years old. The calf is red with white on its back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

September 18, 1813

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.